scentic Principles, but not Controlled by any Set of Politicians or Manipulature. Downtood to Califecting and Publishing all the News of the Day in the most fature enting Shaper and with the greatest you. while Presentations, Accounty and Imparfinity; and to the Promotion of Democratic fidem and Policy in the affairs of Government, Society and Industry.

Storm, by Mail, Françands Dest.7. per fear . . . . . . . 96 10 SAILT, per Gunt . . . . . . . . BRILT and SUNGER per Tear DEEXLY, per fear Address FRE SE'S Ton Ton Fire

SURFIGE MARKET IN DEC.

Ordinger Advertisments per agent ins. Surge type or considerate measurement per line se Potiare teffere merriages and frante per ting and finestial offer mover entities bling furning with out . St jage per line aling furnish with out . Let or M jage per line

or to center line to cetre charge Preferred prestions from 19 regre to @ The executor executation of Time Sery for the week ending March 21, 1895, was

#### The Confederate Papers.

We lay before our readers in another por tion of this paper the remainder of the documents relating to the Southern Confederacy. whose publication was begun in last Sunday's SUN. We can affirm the absolute authenticity of these letters, while, as regards their interest for the survivors of the rebeilion era and their profound importance to the future American historian, they might be safely left to speak for themselves. But some of the conclusions to which this newly divulged and unimpeachable testimony leads us may be briefly indicated. In the first place, these documents are in-

comparably more trustworthy than the socalled recollections penned for the public eve many years after the events described, under wholly changed conditions of circumstance and motive. Such belated reminiscences. even when they emanate from those who held posts of eminence and had exceptional opportunities of knowledge, are to some extent discredited by the suspicion that the writers may have had old grudges to satisfy or their own reputations to defend. But these confidential letters published in THE Sun may be read without misgivings of the sort, for they were written smid the shock and agony of dire national calamities, when mean jealousies were stifled and selfish hopes subdued. They passed between men close to the helm and pivot of affairs, who thoroughly understood each other and the subjects of discussion, who would have instantly detected a tineture of malicious purpose, and who could not be deluded by any perversion of the facts. One of the writers. it is true, Gen. RIPLEY, was a keenly discontented, and, in his own opinion, deeply injured officer; yet even in his memorial ad dressed to Gov. MAGRATH, it will be noted that he strictly confines himself to a recital of events upon which it was impossible to put a false construction, since they were as

familiar to his correspondent as to himself.

If we turn from the indisputable competence to the substantive value of this hitherto unknown evidence, we are particularly struck by the light it casts on the relations of the rate Government and the civil authorities of four of the Southern States, including South Carolina itself, the birthplace and nursery of secession. These documents include private communications from the Governors of South Carolina, North Carolina, and Alabama, with whom, although the collection presents no written avowal of his views, it is plain from several allusions that Gov. Brown of Georgia was in entire sympathy. They attest the long suspected but never before conclusively established fact that, in the States which formed the backbone of the rebellion, there was a deep and angry discontent with the general policy pursued and many of the special measures taken by the Conrederate Executive. They show that after Gen. SHERMAN'S capture of Savannah this vehement dissatisfaction suggested an organfred attempt to subject Mr. Davis to severe pressure at the hands of the State Governments; a pressure which, though it might take at first the form of confidential and respectful remonstrance, would, if such protests were unheeded, logically and inevitably tend to open revolt against Confederate authority. Such rupture of the Confederate agreement must, we see, have ultimately resuited in the voluntary return to the old Union of the recalcitrant States upon terms which in all likelihood would have been far more favorable than those actually obtained in the reconstruction period. No man who has observed in like cases the inexorable concatenation and propulsion of events, can doubt that, had State Conventions been convoked in the South toward the close of 1864, and had they ratified the views expressed without disguise in these papers by the Governors of South Carolina, North Carolina, and Alabama, their concerted action could have had no other outcome but to split the Confederacy in twain.

The exasperation and dismay excited by the course of the Executive in the very quarters whence the Confederacy drew most of its men and its supplies, is proved by these letters to have culminated when Mr. Davis. after the fall of Savannah, persisted in retaining LEE's army within the circle of fire which was closing around Richmond, and in leaving the Southern States at the mercy of the invaders. The coming historian who shall seek to explain the different issues of the war for secession and of the war for independence, will perhaps reverse the judgment passed by Mr. Davis on the objections urged in the documents now published against the desperate defence of Richmond and the policy of staking the existence of the Confederacy upon a single card. He may ask what would have been the fate of the thirteen colonies if Washington, instead of refusing to permit the Continental army to be cooped up in New York or Philadelphia, had exhausted the resources of his countrymen in an inflexible resolve to hold either of those cities; and he may indulge the conjecture whether the rebellion could not have been materially prolonged had Mr. Da-Vis yielded in December, 1864, to the passionate entreaties of the dissatisfied States, and evacuating Richmond, launched Lee's army

like a catapult upon the flank of SHERMAN. Besides disclosing the distrustful attitude

tion, three documents contain more curious provintings of an invidental nature. Among three will be specially noticed the letters of Col. ALDEDIS, who, referring to the layery inflicted on the Southern owner by the whole sale estatement of Southern programs in State-MAN'S army, earnestly advises that the epemy should be depresed of this fighting ma-Serial, first. By making Confederate entities of all the abordedness boards, and secondar, If that for any region abouit grows respons-Burn his bulling there. It does not some as that entirement toward their beliefs, was perfectedly experienced by time. Manthagell, he whom it

was enlagation. There are many other features papers whose grave arguidenies will not corape the reader who keeps in your has delinote and designeous elementations under applicating network and believe the Barrie. writer's societ feelings and attimute intest But on their face they show, in language on mortalisable, that even in the first throws of the expression exercises consistent the Richmond Government must not communit the conddimen of its own people; that the Confederacy was fromeyorousless with disaffection, and that only by appended and declares traumphe the field send it have been long withheld from dissertation.

#### Sies Cleveland on Marriage.

We conted the or her day from the Econgelist a report of an address dollverset two years ago at the communicated of the Elmira Female College by Miss Enganery Cogyn-LAND, the slater of President CLEVELAND, and who is now so complexous as the lady at the head of the White House. It will, therefore. be interesting to examine the opinions she there expressed, especially as they concerned questions of fundamental social importance. The subject of Miss CLEVELAND's address was " Altruistic Faith," and it alone affords an indication of the bent of her mind and the direction her sympathies take. Altruism is a word of recent coinage, but it only gives a new name to what is as old as the Sermon on the Mount, and older. It means devotion to the good of others, the subordination of self to the general interests of society, the fuifilment of the Golden Rule, obedience to the precents of Christianity touching our duty to our peighbors. But Miss CLEVELAND'S definition, illustration, and treatment of altruistic faith were peculiar, and not a little remarkable.

She chose as her embodiment of altruistic faith KHADIJAR, the wife of MORAMMED. It should be remembered that when Mo-HAMMED was a young man of twenty-four or twenty-flye he was employed by KHADIJAH, who was a rich widow engaged in trade, to conduct a caravan for her to Syria, and that when he returned to Mecca after a prosperous expedition, she was so greatly attracted by his physical beauty and remarkable intelligence that she married him, though he was poor, and her wealth had caused her hand to be sought by nobles. She was forty, at least fifteen years older than he, but Mo-HAMMED eagerly seized the opportunity to profit by such an alliance. Thereafter he had the means which enabled him to indulge his poetic tastes and his passion for religious meditation, with the result that he founded the system of Mohammedanism, and became the Supreme Prophet for millions of men.

Although there was so great a disparity in age between himself and his rich wife, they seem to have lived together in rare conjugal happiness, KHADIJAH not interfering with his disposition to solitary musing, his fasting and prayer, and stormy religious exercises, at the end of which he would fall in epileptic convulsions. When MOHAMMED proclaimed himself as the prophet of a new religion. KHADIJAH became his first convert and disciple, contrary to the saving that "a prophet is not without honor but in his own country and among his own kin and in his own house." She believed in him thoroughly, and he returned the faith by fidelity to her as an only wife during the twenty-five years of their married life. Undoubtedly, too, her influence over him was good, for after her death there was a plain decline in his moral tendencies. Without the love and the faith of KHADIJAH, says SPRENGER, his German biographer, MOHAM-MED would never have become a prophet. But only two months after her death Mo-HAMMED married another widow, and at the same time the young girl AYESHA, who became his favorite; and when he died he left

nine widows. KHADIJAH, sald Miss CLEVELAND, kept her hold on MOHAMMED because she believed in him when all men despised him, and hers was an example of "the fervent effectual faith of one soul in another"-of "altruistic faith." There is faith in Gop, in self, and in humanity, she proceeded, and she would therefore have our creed enlarged so as to add to "I believe in Gop, the Father." " I believe in myself or in you;" and this three fold faith she would have taught.

And yet, while accepting KHADIJAH as a pattern of what a wife should be. Miss CLEVELAND warned wives against being too much wrapped up in their lords, though she expressed no objection to the disparity in the ages of MOHAMMED and the rich widow of Mecca. She "would have a woman moderately married," she said, " not a buttonhole bouquet to a man, nor dead in love with him." Exactly what she meant by this rather peculiar view of a wife's feelings and relations to her husband we cannot make out, but she seemed to imply that the wife should be a calm and fair critic of her husband, honoring him only for what seemed to her deserving of honor, and carefully maintaining her own poise-the rule of the head rather than the rule of heart. She would not have the mana hero to the woman, for she did not believe in hero worship, and said that altruistic faith did not involve that, but was only the "faculty of the mind by which one discriminates what I am good for and best for." "It divines you, it appreciates you," she added. That is, this faculty, if we rightly understand Miss CLEVELAND, measures you exactly as you are, and helps you to go on in the way it discerns to be fittest for you, and allows itself to be distracted by no illusions of mere sentiment.

That is a view of the proper attitude for a wife which is by no means attractive. It dis penses with the tender emotions and sentiments that make romance and throw a poetic glow over a conjugal union which love brought about and of which love is the lasting support. It transforms, so it seems to us, a marriage into a partnership, each mem ber of which coolly weighs and estimates the other, "discerns the ordinary and the extraordinary," and, without idealization, gives only so much respect and honor as are deemed requisite. It allows no full surrender of the feelings, but demands that the woman shall be only "moderately married," and cautions her not to be "dead in love" with her husband, lest her faculty for discriminating as to his merits and abilities should be clouded and rendered partial.

But Miss CLEVELAND does not represent her sex in thus speaking, and fortunately, we do not hesitate to say. Women want to of thinking and influential men in these | be "dead in love" when they marry, and | ing, and whose minds have lingered near the

States harged the Confederate Administra ; are sever completely happy as were if they cannot make better of their husbands and lifetime levers. North a nerv and such a lever was MORARMED to KRADISAN

#### Time that Should be Saved.

the estamued materializers the Bertford Times, intelly gave us some interesting facts temperating the requestricting of the New York and Now Haver and the New Haves mit suringfield Ballerade, and the survey ampointion and control of the store Line to Live A compating Valley, and Worthquee ting treating printling and him growth his nathrops Statement conference on the public is be

amorniosciution and lower rates, and finally warning the Consections. Legimetorrane to instructions with tips questions of races.

But our Hurtfurt motomoreury forgot to say that the Conscioused road had done nemotical filterial filtrages assemble by inheritance by public pressure and agitation. It is a wellknown fight tipe, that the published mercurist and fine structive consisted all progress; first it was I coul of the hands of the New York and New Egyptaged Background and by hear the Northagonafrom road to some it and of the hands of the Boaton and Aibany Bailroad, the result neing that bedly of fileous call courts are kept fiftly or select milion further away from New York nity, and the monopoly of the Consol roud is protected to that extent.

The Committation road live exerned up average of \$27,000 gross a year and about \$12,000 net per mile of main line and francties for the last eight years, and perhaps longer has paid regular ten per cent, dividends, and minds an average of five pay cent, more which it has engagaled to its accounts and expended in increasing its property. It would seem that the time has come when it should give the public shorter time and better accommodations between New York and Boston. It is not a poor ratiroad, but, on the contrary, a rich one. It not only earns its ten per cent. dividends, but considerably more, and has great difficulty in hiding the fact from Mr. Goodwin and the Legislature. Hitherto it has forced the publie to travel 256 miles through Springfield to Boston, or 234 miles through Providence, when, by its Air Line extension and the New York and New England, the distance between the same points is only 210 miles. The saving in favor of the latter route is an average of twenty-five miles, or, at the average speed of the trains, a saving of 45 minutes in time. That is if it requires six hours to go from New York to Boston by either of the longer routes, it would at the same rate of speed require only five hours and a quarter

by the shortest. If the managers of the Consolidated Company had the least bit of enterprise or liberality, would they not, without further pressure or delay, give the public the advantage of this shorter time? The people have some rights in this question which cannot be neglected forever. The "short haul bill " in the Connecticut Legislature, the bill to regulate and reduce railroad fares, and the high taxation of railroads all indicate the feeling of discontent which prevails toward the management of the Consolidated road; and unless that discontent is appeased, not only those bills, but one to limit the dividends of that road to eight per cent. or less, will be brought forward and finally passed.

"The State should, of course," says the Hartford Times, "see that those who enjoy the valuable franchises it grants, are dealing with the public justly, and should hold them to an accountability for the faithful performance of all their duties." If the State fails of this duty toward the Consolidated road, the cupidity of some Gould or VAN-DERBILT will apply the necessary corrective when the next railroad and business boom begins. Railroad traffic naturally seeks the shortest and best line, and neither the conservatism of managers nor the avarice of stockholders can permanently defeat this law.

President ARTHUR, as is now well known, is a man who likes to stay up of nights. He is what is called in the common speech an owl; House, the hours kept were late. Late to bed means, of course, late to rise, or else the man is soon worn out for lack of sleep, breaking down under nervous prostration.

But President CLEVELAND starts early in the morning, having taken his beauty sleep by getting to bed betimes. He is ready for breakfast at 8 or 9 o'clock, keeping about the hours of the ordinary professional man and man of business, though probably the great majority of the people have finished their morning meal before the occupant of the White House is seated at the breakfast table. Yet he is ready to begin the day's work in good season, and so sets an example to the officers and clerks of the Government which is commendable, though nobody can say that President ARTHUR neglected his own duties because of his different habits. What was lost in the morning he made up for by burning the candle at night.

Still, the morning hours are too precious to a busy man to be wasted. It may be that if we get sleep enough, it does not matter much when we take it. We see, for instance, that night watchmen live to a good age, and preserve a full average of health. Actors are long lived when they avoid intemperate habits, the cases of longevity among them being notably numerous; one conspicuous instance is that of the admirable artist Mr. JOHN GILBERT. Yet their work is at night, and when it is done they are accustomed to take a substantial supper after their exertions. The night editors on newspapers, it they break down, are not overcome by their late hours, but by imprudent indulgences. Time lost to an ordinary man of affairs in the morning is lost utterly. If he does not begin early and deliberately, he is in a hurry the day through, and that means undue friction, great wear and tear of nerve, and work neglected or too hastily done. It is not improbable that our late fashionable hours borrowed from London people of pleasure and leisure, are responsible for much business trouble and disaster in New York. Mer play the part of elegant social characters at night, and far into the night, and in the morning must be at their offices or counting rooms in good season to keep up the supply of money which supports themselves and their families in high fashion. Both trade and society suffer, for the merchant or broker is exhausted through the day, and at night he is in poor condition to contribute to the charms of social intercourse.

Hence it is that the inferiority of men to women as ornaments of society and as cultivated social beings is so marked in New York. Even when the men are not in a daily treadmill of work, which destroys ease and elegance of manners and forbids the cultivation of polite accomplishments, and prevents study and reflection, they are generally the children of homes where the atmosphere has not been favorable to social polish, but where conversation and ambition have been occupied with the struggle for material ad vancement-where the smell of the shop has lingered always. They show in their faces that they come of people whose noses have been kept at the grindstone of business whose wits have been sharpened by bargain

#### marth. Buch was comed to very delightful in conversation, elegant in manner, clevate

In ideas, or impening in appearance who can affired to play the part of excisicharacters of singuists. Very few can stated the late brace of facilities and society and exetain the demands it makes in their every payedrady. They need to be in bed in greet ment found up works early its tion surrained by

there are more of beganners. Fire there are the complete of life for each a man to begin the day definerately with a rest found and an owns entire to an exact must be etail and he agreemed by any avenue, immile to femilie, and then to go through his Work to arriefs rain for an exemption for any line who are firmts his margins aiways, of muce, provided that he is a men of mat reparity

#### The Autrotion trees.

Removed the said that the faces of the next who go shoul wearing the anthony of the Astronton Army are immountly proposes-They are more limity to for sugger, and nemotive, and ever similary, or by sufficient Signaptery and Dispositions which we should he inclined to district in the ordinary resttions of life, for age reason or another. If they are not plainly had, they doe at least controlled by atomitise principle, but are frient to good or avil according as the emo-

Const improve may be. We are therefore not surprised to hear more or less frequently of gross modoling on he part of members of the organization. The nomadue life of the Salvation Army his star attracts to it because of its opportunition | was a some of those who are actually dissolute and eriminal. They enjoy the fun of serving the devil in the livery of heaven. Others make t their boant that they have in the past been rascals and reprobates, but were suddenly converted into saints by the operations of the Army. As to the rest, they must be generally uneasy spirits, who crave excitement and are fond of making a noise, religions fanatics, or fellows of the disposition which produces tramps and adventurers.

Of course, most of these men are in earnest, and, at least for the moment, sincerely desire to make the world better; but there would be few in the ranks of the Army were it not for the show and parade, the blood and thunder, the conspicuous uniforms, the drums, and the battle cries. And people who need such inducements to enter upon the work are not trustworthy evangelists. They are likely to soon get over their enthusiasm when the povelty of the business has worn off, and are just the sort of characters to be tempted to vary the excitement by immoral excesses.

Besides, the Salvation Army does much mischief in luring away from their homes and subjecting to dangerous temptations giddy and impressionable girls, who are infatuated by the pomp and parade, as they were by the tinsel of a circus of the olden time. They want to fight for the Lord, to wear red, and sing of blood and battle, fearing no barm so long as they are with a company so loud in prayer and praise. Their vanity, their spirit of adventure, disposition to self-sacrifice, and religious emotion are all appealed to, and they put themselves in association with the unbalanced or inherently vicious characters who make up the Army, and run the terrible risk which familiarity with vice is so apt to involve.

We expect that eventually the bitterest enemies of the Salvation Army will be found among religious people who now tolerate its coarseness and excess on the ground that the object for which it fights is good.

We find in the columns of the Chicago Tribune the assertion that "the President and Secretary Manning are both thoroughly disgusted with the way in which Senator GORMAN imposed upon the latter as appointment clerk the ward politician. Higgins of Baltimore." We don't believe that this is true.

It is not at all probable that Mr. Gorman has been guilty of any imposture in the matter. nor do we believe that Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. Manning are disgusted with him. He is a wise and careful as well as an able and successful man, and he would not be likely to imperil his reputation and his influence with the President and Secretary of the Treasury by deceiving them about a clerk.

Moreover, there appear to be two sides to this great Higgins question. Mr. Higgins is by no means without his friends, who are ready to defend him. He will get justice, we are sure, whatever that may be.

Senator Van Wyck of Nebraska is a bravo

and useful public servant. Has the real story of Gen. GORDON's death yet been told? Hardly any two accounts of the manner of it agree. The latest story, emanating, like the others, from the Arabs, says Gornos killed three of the enemy before he was himself pierced with a spear. Considering his intrepid character, it is not likely that he perished without striking a blow, but the difficulty of ascertaining just how he did die only illustrates the extreme untrustworthiness of much of the professed information concerning occurrences within the MAHDI's lines that is retailed to the public.

Again the story that the Manni's followers are deserting him is heard, but as all previous assertions of the same kind have been based upon equally good authority, and have turned out substantially false, there is no reason for thinking that this is true.

The report from Berlin that the Anarchists mean to take a hand in the celebration of the Emperor William's birthday by an extensive use of dynamite, indicates that the recent concerted attempts to get rid of these disturbers have not entirely succeeded. Generally, however, the plans of the Anarchists have only been learned after an attempt has been made to carry them out, and even if the reported plot xists, it is not likely that it could now be put into execution.

Events strongly confirm The Sun's origal opinion that in the Treasury Department Mr. Manning is the right man in the right place.

#### Recognition for Old Saddlebags. From the Courier-Journal.

But Time is a great doctor. The President has at length made the acquaintance of Mr. McDonald. and has had the opportunity to form a judgment of his wn. In the intercourse thus established he cannot save failed to find in our rare old haddlebags a congental pirit; perfect simplicity and straightforwardness; the vision of experience and moderation and conviction and courage; no double dealing and no damfoolery. There are more brilliant men, but no safer, in the Demo cratic party, sel, it may be added with equal truth,

## Colonists En Route to Oklahoma.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kas., March 21 .- Gen. Hatch has received word by courier from the Sac and Fox Agency, 150 miles southeast of here, that a large body of colonists passed that point on the 16th inst., en route to Okiahoma, and that the main body, consisting of abou Okiahoms, and that the main body, consisting of about 150 persons were from Coffeyville, Kas. Major Dewees, with four companies of the Ninth Cavalry, is scouting in that portion of the Territory, and a course has been despatched to him to intercept this colony it possible before it reaches Okiahoma, and to turn it back. Should the colonists reach Okiahoma it is understood that their stock will not be destroyed but that they will be compelled to leave. These uses left the Kansas line before President Cleveland issued his proclamation, and they know nothing about it.

## A Norman Stallion Sald for \$5,500.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The highest price ever paid for a Norman stallion in the United States was given yesterday at Bloomington, for Leisure B., owned yesterday at absolutington, for Lessare B., owned fon Brothers. The animal was bought by Bowset of Notomia. Ill. for \$0.500. He is 5 years old, and red in Bloomington, sired by St. Laurent. He was exhibited at the Chicago Fat Stock Show, and warded first prize at the Illinois State Fair as a year-old, in 1802. He is a dark gray.

#### THE POUNDERS OF THIS REPUBLIC

Des Pates and Franklin Make this Setton ! To see Increa or fur See Se Withest disputing the library traffiled your assertion to an expensi March 12 that the transfers of the recent of the heating minds of the five option, and the frames of the Constitution were month lawren. I bog learn to say

2. That the realized framers of the forces Note that the work a bench of its than the advancearry the concentration which weigh upon to be sented a new years the propose of any providences were decline personal and a providing law coulding surprise absolutely region concerns. Parigrames one reproportion on 17th, other than year helper to the options one to stort be appoint of his name attiough he had senten the Cattage of Famous," Consumos Sepont," 415-Remark the Designation of Embryon from

> part of their new was in secret. Success past of their state was the control of the three five and the three five age of space of the three five age of three five age of the three five age of the three five age of three five age of the three five age of three f property of an experience of the control of the property of the property of the property of the control of the property of the control of the

not positively.

The second of th

Having ascertained these facts, am I not justified in saying that Paine and Franklin made this nation? And neither was a lawyer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Maren 13. W. H. B.

# NEW ITALIAN CARDINALS.

Sketches of the Four Men to be Invested with the Purple this Month. ROME, March 1 .- The new Italian Cardinals who will be nominated at the next Consistory. in the month of March, are: Mgr. Joseph Dur-

met, Archbishop of Catania; Mgr. Alfonso Capecelatro, Archbishop of Capua; Mgr. Gaetano Aloisi Masella, Mgr. Augustus Theodoli. Mgr. Durmet, the Archbishop of Catania, was born in Palermo in 1818. Pius IN., who erected the Bishopric of Catania an Archiepiscoal See, nominated Durmet as the first Archbishop. It is customary for Catania to have a Cardinal, hence the necessity of creating the present Archbishop a Cardinal too. He is, however, eminently fitted by personal qualities for the Roman purple. Mgr. Durmet will be the fifth

Cardinal of the Benedictine Order in the Sa-

cred College. The other four are Pitra, Gangel-

bauer, Sanfelice, and Celesia. Mgr. Capecelatro belongs to the aristocratic family of the Dukes of Castelpagano. He is the brother of Duke Capecelatro, the General Postmaster of the kingdom of Italy. He was born at Marseilles in 1824. He has studied literature so well that he is considered the first writer of Italy. He has published the first writer of Italy. He wrote against Henan's errors, and against Mr. Gladstone's attacks on the Vatican decrees, and has lately published a spiendid life of St. Philip Nerf. Lee MIII, made him under librarian of the Vatican, and on Aug. 20, 1880, appointed him Archbishop of Caputa. He has not been popular in his diocese notwithstanding his immense learning.

Mgr. Gaetano Atoisi Masella is an aristocrat, born at Pontecervo in 1826. He was created Judge of the Sacra Consulta by Plus IX, in 1867. He accompanied Mgr. Franchi to Constantinople as adviser in 1871. He was afterward elected Secretary of the Propaganda for Orientalsfairs, Plus IX, nominated him Arestolic Prothnotary, and on the 22d May 1877. Archbishop titular of Neo Cesarea. As Nuncio at the Court of Bavaria in 1878 he had several interviews with Prince Bismarck at Kissingen, and contributed to smooth out the laws of 73-75. He succeeded Mgr. Sanguigniat Lisbon as Nuncio, where ne had a great deal to de against the Masons. His great achievement while Nuncio was the successful nomination of a young Franciscan, Joseph Sebastian Neto, missionary Bishop of Angola and Congo, for Patriarch of Liberia.

Mrg. Augustus Theodoli is a member of the patrician family of Theodoli of Forii. The family has had three Cardinals already—Alberto Theodoli, created by Honorius II, in 1127; Gregorio Theodoli, by Urban VIII, in 1643. Monsignor Theodoli, by Urban VIII, in 1643. Monsignor Theodoli, by Chen III, in 1645. He has been Apostolic Prothonotary and Prelate of Segnatura and Secretary of the Congregation of St. Peter. Leo XIII, in 1882 appo brother of Duke Capecelatro, the General Postmaster of the kingdom of Italy. He was born

## Picking Pockets at Church Gatherings.

ELMIRA, March 21.-It has just been discovored that a young man, a member of Park Church, of which the Bev. Thomas K. Beecher is pastor, has been which the Sev. Homas A. Beccher is paster, has been for months plying the profession of a pickpocket at so-ciables, fairs, and other church gatherings. He was suspected some weeks ago, and a watch was set upon him, which resulted in catching him in the act of picking a lady's pocket. The sums of money he has taken from Seilow church members in that way have varied from Seilow church members in that way have varied from Seilow church members in that way have varied from Seilow Satt. The pickpocket is 22 years of age, and belongs to a good family.

## Preparations for a Sea Voyage.

'Is there a remedy for seasickness, doctor?" "Not altogether, but it can be greatly relieved. Do you want it for yourself?"
"Yes; I am a havai officer, and under the new order of things I may have to leave Washington."

### ONCY THEIR THRUS STRING

trai OGenera to Lon Took

Postniarior Prizzon in the main person American with the Proposition where any or proposition for a tween. His term reported yesterday. Collector of Castorpe Solvetons was appoint. of his five reason. The 27th of even June Story-whose is the free fine the everywhite will alie App water more to control of the Con

a constant and has been appreciate providers of CONTRACTOR STATE OF THE SAME ASSESSMENT OF print. Time was in the flare of few and securities. while the construction was worth from Exactuals security during changes in their re-

The second being and the second being an accordance to the second being accordance to the y reason fato in y reason for the formation of the formation of the reason for the fator of the per from \$2 over the fire for

The Record of the contention of the large terms of the content of

Become critica some of the intend for a fixed form.

I hard my office for life " each 'farehail R.

The the Collector presentar. I have been Risks, the Endinester preciarity. I be in the department of one pines and same pines and same pines and same pines and same pines. The Same pines of the anguer of the anguer is appointed for a first come to have a same print of the anguery of the come and process of the same pines. Therefore, Plin present inclination of the Ethical Action was appointed on the Ethical Description to the Ethical Collective Respectively. Action to the Ethical Collective Respectively and Start from the Ethical Collective Respectively. The Instead States Privated Attorney is appointed for a term of four years. Mr. Ethical Root the present attorney was surery to office on the Ethical Collective Response to the Ethical Collective Research attorney was surery to be office on the Ethical Collective Research at the Ethical Collective Resea

### ALTACRING THE POSTWASTER

Editor Bermin's Opinion of Mr. Pearons as a fred Geretes Mefermer.

Gen. Michael Kerwin, editor of the Tablet. and formerly Assistant Superintendent of the Registry Department of the Post Office, is the author of the charges that were preferred against Postmaster Pearson in 1881, immediately after Arthur became Prospent. Gen. Kerwin said yesterday that be sent affidavits and other documents to Washington to entstantiate his charges. He secused Mr. l'esreon of keeping in office men who he knew were dishonest, men who blackmailed their subordinates, and habitual drunkards. He charged him with using his position to promote the interests of his relatives and of gross favoritism. A committee from Washington visited the Post Office and reported that everything was lovely.

"A morning newspaper that champions Mr. Pearson's cause," continued Gen, Kerwin,

"A morning newspaner that champions Mr. Pearson's cause," continued Gen, Kerwin, mentions that Mr. Pearson was discharged from the Post Office in 1863 for non-political activity. The fact is he was discharged for openly proclaiming himself in sympathy with the rebels. Since then he has made Union solders and sailors the special objects of his antipathy. He professes, or his friends wish the people to believe, that he takes great stock in civil service reform. Although he was President of the New York Post Office Civil Service Board for eight years, he cannot write a grammatical letter."

Board for eight years, he cannot write a grammatical letter."
In yesterday® Tablet Gen, Kerwin cautions President Cleveland not to be deceived by the public opinion cry." He says the signatures of business men to Mr. Pearson's "puff" were obtained by the carriers, and that mine-tenths of the business men never saw Mr. Pearson, and wouldn't know him if they should see him. Most of them signed the "puff." Gen. Kerwin avers, to oblige the carriers. Here are selections from the General's editorial article:

The New Yerk Post Office is now a smoothly running and successfully operated suchine, kept regulated by its hands of overpaid favorites, who intimidate and work to death the underpaid clerks. This is called civil service. Mr. Pearson never lost an opportunity to restall, are when he could on the power that had chastised him along the war for his disloyal autorance. Arragan

## DEFENDING SENEY'S PICTURES.

The Evening Post Aued for Expressing Boubts of the Genulueness of Some of Them. The Erening Post printed on Thursday an article questioning the genuineness of some of the pictures in the Sensy collection. The pictures are now on exhibition in the American Art Galleries under the management of the to be sold by the association at the end of the month. The association brought suit yesterday against the Ecening Post for \$25,000 damlieging that the article referred to b ages, alleging that the article referred to is hikely to hurt the exhibition, injure the sale, and cast discredit on the association. The ex-tracts from the article which are declared to be libellous are: Nos. 203 (Cabane), 99 (Daubigny), 273 (Decamps), 60, 127, and 256 (Daz.) 134 (Dupre), 37 (Gerome), and 177

Nos 203 (Cabanel), 39 (Danbigny), 273 (Decamps), 60, 127, and 256 (Daz.) 184 (Duple, 187 obseromer, and 177 (Millet), if genuine, are scarcely desirable examples of their authors. The Decamps is, in our opinion, a finely forgery. No. 177 \* \* \* is pretty certainty by J. B., Millet, the great artist's insignificant brother. Of Diaz and Duprest is well known that the market of Parlis is filled with counterfeits, and it requires a thorough expert to distinguish them from the genuine pictures, and to a least extent the same is true of Curot and Daubigny. It is not so easy to imitate Millet or Rousseau, but both these painters have their forgers. The so-called Turner was discussed last year aptropos of the Brooklyn exhibition; and, looking at it more carefully, we are not disposed to change our opinion of its genitimeness. If Cabanel ready pointed No. 280 it was disgraceful for him to have allowed it to leave his studio.

A representative of the Art Association said yesterday: "We have absolute proof of the genuineness of every picture mentioned in the article, as well as of every other picture in the collection, and we are not only able to guarantee the genuineness of each of these pictures to any purchaser, but we can furnish endorsements of their genuineness from Messrs, Avery, Knoedler, Kohn, Schaus, Beichard, et al., from whom the pictures were purchased, and who will testify in this case.

## JOHN ROACH'S DOLPHIN.

Mr. Whitney Will Not Accept it Until it Has Made Another Trial Trip.

WASHINGTON, March 21 .- Secretary Whitney has written the following letter to Mr. John Roach, in reply to a communication from the latter announcing the completion of the

the latter announcing the completion of the despatch boat Dolphin:

Six: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 16, informing me that the United States steamer Bolphin has been completed in all respects in accordance with the specifications, and certificates from the inspectors of hull and machinery have been forwarded to the Saral. Advisory Board to this effect, and that you are prepared now to deliver the vessel in activations to the committee, and request ins to give instructions to the committee, and request ins to give instructions to the committee, and request insto give instructions to the committee, and request insto give instructions to the committee, and request insto give instructions to the committee, and request instead him to receive the vessel.

I have looked over the papers presented by the Advisory Board, and find that the vessel distinct indicated horse power developed by her engines, and maintained since easily for air consecutive hours, as contemplated by the contract.

It is, however, provided in the contract that notwithstanding this failure the vessel shall be accepted "if it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Naval Advisory Board and the Secretary of the Navy that this failure wis the neither to defective workmanship nor materials."

The Board has expressed its opinion that the deficiency

wishine neither to defective workmanship nor materials."

The Board has expressed its opinion that the deficiency of iss indicated horse power required was not due to defective workmanship nor materials, but that with better coal and a well-trained engineer force this result would be exceeded.

I would be exceeded.

I would engines that another trial be had, under such conditions as shall be prescribed by the department, for the purpose of demonstrating that this supposition is correct. In this and other regards I am now looking somewhat into the matter before exercising as grave a responsibility as adequiting the vessel.

I desire a statement from you of the full amount of your claim upon the Dolphin up to date. Very respectivity, W. C. Whitsay, Secretary of the Navy.

## PHILADELPHIA, March 21.-Dr. J. M. Walk.

Secretary of the Society for Organizing Charity, is making a study of the nationality of tramps. All who oldge in the police stations, who are treated in hospitals, get in the police stations, who are treated in hospitals, get free meals, work in the wood yards, or are housed at the wayfarers' inns some under his notice. He says that very lately there has been an influx of indigent Engishmen to this country, most of them from Engishmentouses, and that they leve swelled the transfer of the post winter 120 were kinglishmen. Many of them were coatermongers, anients applying for relief arms, the past winter. 120 were Englishmen. Many of them were coatermongers, as lessen, and even mechanics who had been thrown out of employment, and often left their families behind them. They were nearly all fresh arrivals in the country.

Dr. Walk finds that three-fourths of the tramps are foreigners. Very few negroes become tramps. The Suremonders of Charities in New opense has informed by Walk that notwithstanding its large colored population, three-fourths of all applications for relief in that city come from whites.

Husband (at the breakfast table)—I think it's isgusting the amount of space the assessment advote o this prize fighter Sullivan. His every movem given to the last detail. This paper has a column article Wife-is that so? Let me see the paper. Husband-Well, wait a minute; I haven't finished the article myself yet.

#### WHAT IS GOING OF IN SUCIETY

New York has never alumborat through a tre merciale stagnation than that presenting at the present mount. The dunies of the hen the duty metering place bulletin to all the blood in the vecas of stati-emdure same mante, and to make life in a small degree ments bring to the descript behind moved burnde in Fifth seasons assessment

The expension and prolonged said has seen to have that we underprove officer agree one more fremen. While it has passing their change sarray if her surfaced their imagestross prompting and increasing allowers made being to and private minutes, mape of these degrees with taken of secretor and polices, others with minutes and devices and others again with diseased any mater of presently providence, and feet trustion. That they elocated be bettered at all to mindrefiel and only to be promised for by the electrical resoliting of the regilier and the fe presenting more many of the Lancies Syst.

trafy two comes gettierroge, awart from tempte state and arming stores have made a stopus on the northern of the pay world turing the past the folia C Pater's marine from together party se large a manpeny or the house made entirety for amateurs: was of the part, and gave entire satisfaction to those who were produced to listen. If the second entertainment The water board which is to take place on the of the secret managers and as pleasant as the there. Man Persons was have done for part to war I millering the petium of the present des-

The performance of "Weeping Wives," . charming amondistin by Mrs. Burton fore place at the residence of Mrs. Arthur Dudge on the evening of the same for as Mrs. Peters's mustical Mrs. Ohney Summer Teall and Mr. Coward took the principal parts, which was a sufficient guarantee for their being wall acted. Mrs. Total is a lively and spirited acteus, and Mr. lorened has so much dramatic talent that he le certain to make any play go off well. They were excellently supported by Mr. Wendell and Mose Alice Lawrence, and the curtain dropped before a well-pleased audience.

ver an amateur performance which has reently been given at the Criterion Theatre in London for the benefit of some local charity at Sandringham, in which the Princess of Wales akes a special interest. The play was Douglass Jerrold's comedy of "The White Milliner." piece which could be admirably represented at he Madison Square Theatre with Mrs. James B. Potter or some other clever and handsome amateur in the principal part. It is full of amusing situations and good scenic effect, and the tweive young milliners, who have only to wear gracefully their Queen Anne costumes and dance and sing, could be most satisfactorily recruited from the ranks of débutantes and

fair young matrons in society circles. The audience at the Criterion Theatre was omposed almost entirely of (royalties and social celebrities, and a remunerative inpovation was the sale of the programmes, which had been artistically designed by Sir Randa lioberts, at half a crown apiece. It is doubtful whether this new departure would be imme diately popular here, as it savors somewhat of the "no change" system, which was former ly so common at fancy fairs.

The revival of "Diplomacy" at Wallack's Theatre made a gay night there on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Hyde, and Mr. Sidney Eliples were among the audience.
Circus parties have been numerous, and the

eiephants now go round before very fashionable audiences. Mrs. Paran Stevens occu-Mr. Barnum's box on Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Kernochan, Miss Beckwith, Miss Otis, and Mr. Alistair Hay; Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, with Miss Robbins Miss Belle Wilson, Mr. Beresford, and Mr. Cutting, formed another party, as did also Mr. and Mrs. John Borland, Miss Jones, Miss Strong, Mr. Reginald Rives, and Mr. Bard Mc Vickar. As the circus regularly reappears with every Lenten season, it is fair to suppose that it must have some moral or religious significauce which the theatre and opera have not yet attained to. Whether the white elephant helps to give it a sacerdotal character does not appear; but certain it is that many who would turn the cold shoulder to a theatrical represen tation during Lent, and resolutely decline the opera, will make parties to attend the childist performances at the circus, and smile approv-

ingly from beginning to end, The post-Easter gaveties seem to be hardly yet decided upon, or at any rate they have not been announced. Weddings will be decidedly in the minority, and fewer by far than they have been for many years past. That of Miss Alice Haven and Mr. Nelson Borland, which is to take place very privately at the residence of Mrs. J. Woodward Haven in Madison avenue

on the 10th of April, is the only one announced. The bacheiors' ball, which was expected to be given shortly after Easter, has been pretty much abandoned, or rather has been merged in an al fresco entertainment, to be given at Jerome Park in the month of May. As this will bring coaches, drags, four-in-hands, and summer toilets all prominently into play it will doubtless be preferred by many people, but it will press too closely upon racing and coaching parades to bear any stamp of originality. Those who are about to marry will, perhaps, be interested to know that in former times no charge was made for marriage an-

nouncements in the newspapers. Mr. Walter of the London Times was the first editor to throw out the suggestion that a bridegroom might very well pay a small sum to the printer for acquainting the world with the fact of his hanniness and good fortune. The charge at first was trifling. and was paid regularly to Mrs. Walter as pir money. But Mrs. Walter at her death found it worth while to pass this prescriptive right of hers to her daughter and when a few years ago it was repurchased by the present proprietor, it was assessed at from £4,000 to £5,000 a year. The parson's fee at a wedding was also much less a hundred years ago than it is now. and the clergyman who united the most aristocratic of parishioners seldom received more than one guinea from the happy bridegroom Indeed, the three great events of life-births, marriages, and deaths-were vastly less expensive in those days than they are at present. and men could both live and die, if they so pleased, at a rate exactly proportioned to their incomes, and in conformity with their tastes.

#### Confederate Veterans Send Words of Sympa thy to Gen. Grant. RICHMOND, March 21.-At the meeting of Lee amp, Confederate veterans, last night, the following

was adopted:

Whereas, liaving learned through public report that the eminent saider, U.S. Grant, has been and is sorely attituted by a paneful maindy, and being mindful of the fact that at the close of hostilities between the states, and at other divers times since, he has shown himself to be a true saidier and a triend of the Confederate soldier and of this camp, therefore be it.

Resolved. That we tender our hearty sympathies to him in his severe affliction, and our hope that he may, by Divine Providence, soon he permitted to regain his health and to pass his remaining years in peace and happiness. That the Adjutant be and is hereby instructed to transmit this resolution by mail without delay.

The resolution was forwarded to Gen, Grant to day, accompanied by a letter from Gen. John R. Cooke, an ex-Confederate general and graduate of West Point. was adopted :

## One of the Coldest Nights of the Season.

EASTON, Pa., March 21 .- Last night was one the coldest of the season. This morning the Delaware here was frozen over from shore to shore for the first time this winter. The river has nearly frozen over sev-cral times this season, but each time there was a channel about twenty feet wide for shush ice to pass out. The Morris timal is size closed, and the Lebigh Canal and river are covered with ice one to two inches thick be-tween here and Manch Chonz. This time last year the Lebigh Canal was ready for navigation.

## MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., March 21 .- Last night the storm here was terrific beyond description. A northwest wind prevailed which had a velocity of from flow to 140 miles an hour. The spirit thermometer fell to 48° below zero this morning.

Terrific Storm on Mount Washington.

A constant cough with shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of fresh all betoken lungs more oless scriously affected, and demanding prompt treatment By using Dr Jayne's Expectorant scrious result may be either avoided or palliated.—468.